

15th Congress...1st Session

IN SENATE, TUESDAY, MARCH 3.
The Influences of the Legislature of Connecticut for procuring the establishment of a Naval Depot in that State, were read, and filed.

French Spoliations.

Mr. Roberts, of the Committee of Claims, on the Memorials from Portsmouth, Philadelphia, and Charleston, for indemnifications of French Spoliations in 1793 and 1800, reported that the relief asked ought not to be granted. Laid on the table.

Brevet Pay.

A bill passed the Senate to be engrossed, providing, that the officers of the army, who have brevet commissions, shall be intitled to and receive the pay and emoluments of their brevet rank, only when on duty according to their brevet ranks; and that no brevet commission shall hereafter be conferred but by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4.

The bill respecting Brevet Officers, was referred to the Military Committee. A resolution passed directing the Supreme Judicial Judges to be furnished with Wait's State Papers.

Several motions respecting the extinguishment of the Indian titles to lands in Kentucky, Indiana, &c. were referred to Messrs. Talbot, King, Morrow, Campbell and Macon.

Several bills received a second reading. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

The Senate concurred with the House in the appointment of a joint committee to report when Congress may have a recess.

A bill to defray the expenses of the militia when marching to places of rendezvous, was read a first time.

Amendment of Constitution.

A resolution, proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the U. S. so as to provide for the election of Representatives to Congress, and Electors of President and Vice-President, in districts, passed to be engrossed.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

The petition of the surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army, [praying Congress to make good the public promises made to them in 1783] was referred to the Committee of Claims.

House of Representatives.

MONDAY, MARCH 2.

A bill to authorize the distribution of a sum of money among the representatives of Com. Edward Preble, and the crew of the Syren, was read twice.

A report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the emoluments of the Collectors of Customs, port officers, and surveyors, was laid on the table.

The Secretary of War transmitted the names of the Paymasters who have failed to render their accounts.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Governor of Maryland, transmitting a resolution of the Legislature of that State, respecting the selection and appropriation of a site for the monument to the memory of major general the Baron de Kalb, ordered to be erected in Annapolis, by a resolution of Congress of the 14th October, 1780; which letter &c. were referred to the committee of ways and means.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, the military committee was directed to report on the expediency of amending the laws granting pensions to invalids, so as to report on the expediency of amending the laws granting pensions to invalids, so as require of the pensioners evidence of the continuance of the disability which entitles them to pensions, at the time of each application for the payment thereof; and to provide also, that whenever any pensioner shall accept an appointment of profit, under the general government, his pension shall cease.

Messages from the President.
Mr. Secretary Monroe delivered the following Messages, in writing:—
To the Senate and House of representatives of the United States.

The Commissioners of the two governments, under the 4th article of the treaty of Ghent, having come to a decision upon the question submitted to them, I lay before Congress copies of that decision, together with copies of the declaration signed and reported by the Commissioners to this government.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Feb. 25, 1818.
To the House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before the House a report from the Secretary of State, together with the papers relating to the claims of merchants of the United States upon the govern-

ment of Naples, in conformity with the resolution of the House of the 30th of January last. JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Feb. 28, 1818.
A third message covered the proceedings of the Legislature of South Carolina, on the subject of an amendment of the Constitution.

TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

The Committee on the subject, reported, that it was inexpedient to repeal the duty on Salt. Referred to Committee of the whole.

The motion to fix the day for the recess of Congress, was laid (to sleep) on the table, 81 to 73.

The Committee on the petition of Charles Smith, a wealthy citizen, who wishes to build a church and school-house, at his own expense [where is not mentioned] if Congress will grant him the preemption right to the land, made a report expressive of their high respect for the motives and object of the petitioner, but adverse to his prayer on general principles. Concurred in.

Georgia Claims.

A bill to authorize the payment of a certain claim of Georgia militia for services in 1794-5, was taken up in committee of the whole.—The justice of this claim was defended by Messrs. Cobb and Forsyth; and denied by Mr. Tallmadge, who contended, that it was considered to have been merged in the 1,250,000 dollars, which the U. S. agreed to pay to Georgia for the territory ceded to the U. S. He moved to strike out the first section. Negatived 60 to 59.

Wednesday, March 4.

The proceedings of a Court Martial held last year for the trial of Capt. Creighton, for striking a Midshipman under his command, in the Mediterranean, was laid before the House.

Expatriation Bill.

The bill on this subject was again discussed and numerous motions to amend, explain, and modify it, were made and variously disposed of. At length the question, *Shall the bill be read a third time?* was negatived.—Ayes 64. Noes 75. So the bill was finally rejected.

Georgia Claims.

A bill on this subject was again debated.—A motion to fill the blank with 140,000 dollars, was negatived. Mr. Taylor then moved an indefinite postponement of the bill, which was negatived.—Ayes 54. Noes 64—and the House Adj.

THURSDAY, MARCH 5.

A bill supplementary to the Laws relative to direct taxes, and internal duties, was read twice.

The bill to increase the salaries of the Circuit Judges in the District of Columbia, was reported without amendment, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Revolutionary Worthies.

The amended bill from the Senate concerning certain surviving officers, soldiers, seamen, &c. of the revolution, was reported with some amendments to the amendments of the Senate.

A motion further to amend the bill so as to embrace all (continentals and militia) who served for nine months in the military service, and were in service at the end of war, was made, and negatived.—Yeas 60. Nays 91.

A motion prevailed, 79 to 61, so to amend the bill, as to exclude from the benefit of it, all those officers, soldiers, &c. who are already on the pension list of the U. S. or the individual States.

A motion to make three years instead of nine months, the term of service required to have been performed to constitute a claim to the bounty of Congress, was negatived.

The amendments of the Senate, thus amended, were agreed to, and the bill was returned to the Senate for concurrence.

Georgia Militia Claims.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill on this subject. Some amendments were made to it.

The question, *Shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?* was then decided by Yeas and Nays, as follows:

For the bill	70
Against it	90
So the bill was rejected.	Adj.

FRIDAY, MARCH 6.

A petition from Major General John Stark, representing his necessitous circumstances, and praying that the bounty of the National Government may be extended to him in the decline of his days, in consideration of his faithful services in the defence of his country, was referred to a select committee.

A bill for altering the time for holding the District Court in Maine, was read twice.

Treaty of Ghent.

Mr. Claiborne moved, That The President be requested to lay before this House a statement of the expenses in-

curred under the 4th, 5th and 7th articles of the Treaty of Ghent, specifying the items of expenditure in relation to each.

Internal Improvements.

The House, in committee, took up the report of a Committee on this subject, which concludes with the following resolution;—

Resolved, That in order to promote and give security to the internal commerce among the several States; to facilitate the safe and expeditious transportation of the mails, by the improvement of post roads, with the assent of the respective States; to render more easy and less expensive the means and provisions necessary for the common defence, by the construction of military roads, with the like assent of the respective States; and for such other internal improvements as may be within the constitutional powers of the general government, it is expedient that the sum to be paid to the United States, by the 20th section of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States and the dividend which shall arise from their shares in its capital stock, be constituted as a fund for internal improvement."

Much discussion took place on this resolution, but the committee rose without taking any question, and obtained leave to fit again.

BY THE MAILS.

INDIAN WAR.

A letter from New-Orleans, (says the National Intelligencer of Thursday,) dated January 28th, states that the Seminoles and Creek Indians inhabiting the promontory of East Florida, against whom our forces are marching, are 4000 warriors strong; "that they have destroyed all their towns, placed their women, children, stock and provisions in a fortified camp situated in the midst of an immense and almost impassable marsh." This account leads us to expect a protracted war in that quarter.

The last Intelligencer contains the Documents communicated by the President in relation to the declarations of the Commissioners, under the Treaty of Ghent. It appears by these papers, that "Moose Island, Dudley Island and Frederick Island, in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, belong to the United States; and that all the other Islands in the said Bay of Passamaquoddy, and the Island of Grand Menan, in the Bay of Fundy, belong to His Britannic Majesty."

Congress have at length assumed the claims of Maryland, for militia services rendered during the late war; and the Agents, who were charged with this business write, "that they had obtained an order from the Secretary of War, to the Auditor of that Department, for a settlement of the accounts; and that they were assured that the same liberal policy which had dictated the assumption of this claim, would be extended to the detailed adjustment of the same."

The Connecticut Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, will be open for the reception of another class of pupils, the 7th of May next; and there will be room for a few in addition to those to whom a place has been already promised.

Our readers no doubt will recollect a story which has gone the rounds in the English papers, (and as a matter of course those in this country,) relative to young Clifton, the fortunate youth who had such a vast estate left him by an old stranger, that kings and princes were his debtors.—We find a long account in the New-York Gazette, which we regret our limits will not allow us to copy, developing a system of deception and imposition, which a head, full ripened with years and knowledge, might have attempted in vain. Clifton has fled to Paris, and taken with him a chaise and four; he is loaded with letters of introduction, and if reports of his frauds should not precede him, will no doubt practice among the natives there.—He certainly is a youth of surprising talents, but an unfeeling and unnatural child to made his parents and friends the dupes of his artifice.

Nat. Intelligencer.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Extract from a charge of Baron Garrow to the Grand Jury of Gloucester, (Eng.) on this subject.

"I was present, many years ago, at the trial of a person convicted of a most atrocious murder, a young man was tendered as a witness to a fact of the highest importance, whom the learned judge (since deceased,) who then presided, found himself under the necessity of rejecting, as incompetent, from his ignorance of the nature and obligation of an oath. The punishment of an offence of great enormity was thus nearly prevented; and I am sorry to say that upon the present circuit a similar instance has occurred before me. In a case of burglary, the servant of a former of respectability was produced as a witness, on his examination it appeared that he could not read nor write, and that he never went to church or any place of public worship. He knew indeed that the beasts of the plough rested from their labors on Sunday, and that he was not obliged to rise at

so early an hour as on the other days of the week; but of the duty of prayer—obligation to speak the truth—the existence of a life after death—the joys of Heaven, nor the punishment of wickedness and vice, he had never heard; nor felt, any thing of the blessings of the christian Sabbath! I need not say, he could not be received as a witness, although his testimony, if he could have been examined, would have been a circumstance very important. In the course of the day, I had an instance of a gratifying contrast to this state of disgraceful and disgusting ignorance. A case occurred, of the prosecution of two men for cruel treatment and an attempt to rob a female on the highway. From the nature of the subject the prosecutrix was the only person who could give information of the fact, and from her youthful appearance it was supposed she would not be found competent. She was the daughter of a man in the most humble state of laborious occupation; and it was the employment of the child to go to a distance of ten miles to carry the heavy cumbersome load of articles which he made, for which she brought back the small sum of 2s. 11d. But she had received the benefit of instruction afforded by one of these schools, and her answer to every question proposed evidenced a state of improvement in information which would not have discredited the education of a person of higher order. She gave her evidence upon the subject of the charge in the most ingenious and satisfactory manner.

"Nor are the benefits derived from these institutions confined to their immediate objects, or remote in their effects. It has been attested by humane persons, who employ much of their time in visiting the poor at their own habitations, that it is not difficult to discover at the first entrance, whether the children of the family are trained in these schools or destitute of instruction. The contrast of comfort and order to be found in the meanest abode of the one and the filth and wretchedness, with the squalled, miserable appearances of the objects that inhabit the other, are rich evidences to the philanthropist. Cases are not wanting, in which parents who had never entered the porch of a place of worship, but had habitually wasted the sabbath in idleness and intoxication—who had never pronounced the name of their Redeemer but in horrid blasphemies and imprecations—have been induced, by the orderly and cheerful appearance of their children on their return from school, and by a sense of shame, the effects of the silent reproach which the superior manners of their offspring conveyed, to reform their lives, and have become regular attendants at church, and presented themselves at the appointed seasons at the Lord's table surrounded by a virtuous and happy family.

MR. HOLMES.

This celebrated personage gained for himself a fleeting renown, by his declamatory Speeches in the Massachusetts Legislature, and was most unmercifully fuffed for his patriotism, eloquence and talents, by the democratic Editors throughout the country. It would appear from the following extract from a Washington letter, that he does not maintain that exalted rank in Congress, with which the partiality of his friends would fain have clothed him:

"He is perfectly subservient to the views of Virginians, and is ready to sacrifice every thing to their wishes. This they are perfectly sensible of, and most heartily despise him for his subservency. I can assure you that there is but one opinion in Congress respecting him. He has disappointed his friends completely, and if he has enemies, his humiliation is sufficient to gratify their utmost wishes.—As a citizen of Massachusetts, I feel mortified at his complete discomfiture, although I am not much disappointed at it."

BANKRUPT LAW.

The fate of the bankrupt bill has created so much interest in the commercial community; that we are induced to give to our readers the following calculation of the votes of the house, in reference to the states, which the members represent.

	<i>For the Bill.</i>	<i>Against the Bill.</i>
Massachusetts,	11	4*
New-Hampshire,	2	4*
Connecticut,	6	0
Vermont,	2	3
Rhode-Island,	2	0
New-York,	18	5
New-Jersey	0	3
Pennsylvania,	10	8
Delaware,	2	0
Maryland,	5	2
Virginia,	2	19
North-Carolina,	1	10
South-Carolina,	3	4
Georgia,	1	5
Ohio,	3	2
Tennessee,	0	5
Kentucky,	1	6
Louisiana,	0	1
Indiana,	0	1
Mississippi,	1	0
Total,	70	82

By this statement it appears, that ten states voted against the bill, and eight for it.

[Franklin Gaz.]

*The independent, patriotic and disinterested worthies, from Massachusetts and New-Hampshire, who gave their votes against the Bankrupt Bill, are

Massachusetts.	New-Hampshire.
JOHN HOLMES.	JOSIAH BUTLER.
MARCUS MORTON.	CLIFF CLAGGETT.
HENRY SHAW.	SALMA HALE.
ZEBDIEL LAMPSON.	NATHL. UPHAM.

[Let the people remember this!]

COLUMBIA, (OHIO.) FEB. 19.

Weather.—As great a degree of cold, it is said, as ever was known, was experienced last week. The snow was never known so deep in the eastern and northeastern parts of the state as at present. At Marietta, it is stated at two feet deep: at Zanesville one and a half; at Warren, three and a half; and at Erie, Pennsylvania, at five feet. These accounts may be a little exaggerated; but we believe are nearly the truth. In this region, and probably at the westward, it is more than eight inches deep.

A bill is before the legislature of Canada, to prevent children being sent about to beg, by providing work for them, and compelling them to labour as far as they are able.

JOHN HAM, of Bangor, raised last summer on a piece of ground 15 by 20, 4 bushels of Onions, which would be 968 bushels to the acre. He sold them for \$1 12 1-2 per bushel—making \$1,089, for an acre, producing in the same proportion.

Federal Nominations.

HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN BROOKS,

FOR GOVERNOR—AND HIS HONOR

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR.

SENATORS.

In Cumberland District,

HON. ARCHELAUS LEWIS,

SAMUEL FESSENDEN, Esq.

In Lincoln, &c.

HON. BENJAMIN BROWN.

Oxford & Somerset Nomination.

At a meeting of Federal Republicans held in the Court-House in Paris, on Wednesday the 11th day of March, A. D. 1818 for the purpose of designating a candidate for the Senate from the Oxford and Somerset Senatorial district to be supported at the approaching election,

Resolved—unanimously that we recommend the

HON. LUTHER GARY,

of TURNER to the Electors of said District as a gentleman well qualified to fill the office of Senator, and that we will support him with all our influence at the approaching election.

Resolved—unanimously, that we appropriate the nomination of

HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN BROOKS,

for Governor, and of

HIS HONOR

WILLIAM PHILLIPS,

as Lieut. Governor, and that they shall receive our support at the election in April next.

Voted, that the doings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary and published in the Portland Gazette.

LEVI WHITMAN, Chairman,

THOMAS CLARK, Secretary.

The Election.—For many years there has not been so little excitement in the public mind on the subject of the Gubernatorial Election as at present. Two years experience has taught the people that the evils they were told would result from the election of JOHN BROOKS were imaginary; & has shown that the blessings which were anticipated have been abundantly realized. He is again offered for the suffrages of the people, and Faction shrinks from the unequal and hopeless contest against wisdom and worth like his. Another candidate it is true is nominated; but his warmest friends do not seem to contemplate any thing more than a show of resistance to the man of the people.

The people, it is quite evident, have become weary of the political warfare which, until lately, has for so many years been carried on without intermission; and are disposed no longer to quarrel about mere names; they are willing to do justice to political integrity and worth, wherever exhibited; and we trust that no effort of mere partizans will be successful in soon exciting their passions or prejudices.

To hope, however, for a very long continuance of the present calm, would be to disregard the experience of other times and countries. Collisions will take place, and a spark will be sufficient to kindle anew the flames of discord. If former political animosities be not revived, still some cause of difference and contention will be found; and parties, however they may arise, and of whatever materials they may be formed, will again buckle on their armour for war.

But though party animosity may not always be avoided, its return may be delayed; and it is gratifying to reflect, that we may reasonably hope it will not re-appear in this State, while the life and health of its present Chief Magistrate are spared.

Worcester Spy.